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The United States Cents
From 1804 to 1814

See Page 193

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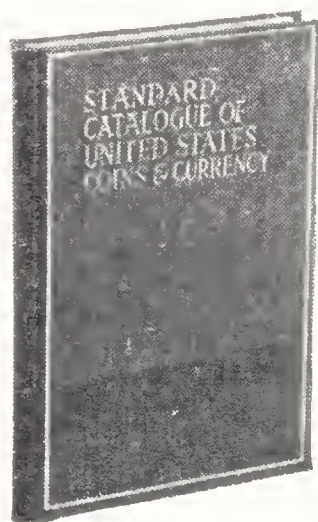
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New Series

New York, December, 1934

Vol. I, No. 9

The United States Cents From 1804 to 1814

By GEORGE H. CLAPP

In 1887 the late David Prosky wrote a series of articles on the early copper cents for the Coin Collector's Journal. These were reprinted and brought out in book form by Francis W. Doughty in 1890, without revision.

A more critical study of these early dates, and the discovery of additional varieties, started the publication of a series of books beginning with Frossard's Hays on 1794 which came out in 1890. It was also found that there were many errors in Doughty that had to be corrected. The years 1793, 1794, 1798-9, 1801-2-3 have now been adequately covered and it is hoped that revisions of 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1800 will be published before very long.

This is an attempt to cover the years 1804 to 1814 inclusive. Varieties not known to Doughty are described and errors are corrected. The following errors may be noted, the numbers refer to Doughty, The Cents of the United States, 1890.

1807. No. 203. Obv. Not the same as No. 202.
No. 205. Obv. Not the same as No. 204.

1808. There were three obverse dies used.
No. 209. Obv. Not the same as No. 208.

1810. No. 211. Obv. Not the same as No. 210.
No. 213. Obv. Not the same as No. 212.

1811. No. 216. Rev. B. Not the same as Rev. B of 1810.

Other errors have been corrected in the descriptions.

1804

Obverse—LIBERTY somewhat irregularly spaced with LIB and ER closer than other letters; point of curl below inner curve of B; highest wave of hair below upright of R; junction point of hair and forehead below right foot of T; date curved and evenly spaced, top of 1 blunt closer to hair than to curl, the 0 is directly over O of OF, the only date in which this occurs, 4 shows two defects at right of cross bar, right foot is long; small defect in the field almost in line with lower lip.

Reverse—Fraction large with 1's perfect, 100 widely spaced, bar long, slender; stems long, close to wreath, left points to space between U and N, right to left foot of A; TE in STATES closer than other letters; AME and RI close; point of leaf right of center of N; point of leaf to right of center of D; point of highest leaf slightly right of left side of S; NE in ONE nearly touch; letters in CENT crowded, C low and touches E at base, N high, touches E at base and very close at top; sixteen leaves and five berries on left, nineteen and five on right branch. Found with light crack along top of ER and heavy rim break over RTY, there is a light crack along top of MERIC; the MERIC crack has developed into a heavy rim break from center of ME over left side of C.

On account of the rarity of 1804 cents, alterations from 1801 and 1803 are sometimes found. The "Counterfeit" issued from the U. S. Mint about 1860 is too well known to need description. All Reverses from 1799 to 1807 inclusive have sixteen leaves and five berries on left, nineteen and five on right branch.

1805

No. 1 (D-199)

Obverse 1—LIBERTY unevenly spaced, R slightly high and Y low; point of curl below center of curve of B; highest wave of hair below upright of R; junction point of hair and forehead below right foot of T; 180 evenly spaced, 05 slightly closer, top of 1 blunt, very close to hair, right top of 5 touches drapery, 5 shows recutting on right at top and bottom. This recutting is so light that it cannot be seen on worn cents.

Reverse A—Figures of fraction small, numerator high above fraction bar which is short and entirely to right of 1 of denominator; stems short, left points to center of U, right to center of A; right foot of all T's missing; AME almost touch; CENT close; point of leaf below inner curve of D, point of highest leaf under left side of S.

Found with crack over AM; from bottom of first S to foot of T and wreath.

No. 2. (D-200)

Obverse 1—Recutting of 5 removed by grinding.

Reverse B—Fraction bar long extending over 1, 00 closer than 10; stems short and heavy; right foot of all T's missing; AME almost touch; NT in CENT touch; point of leaf below outer curve of D; point of highest leaf to right of S.

No. 3. (D-201)

Obverse 2—IB very close, other letters well spaced; point of curl below outer curve of B; highest wave of hair below center of R; junction point of hair and forehead

below right foot of T; 05 closer than other figures, 1 large, perfect with whole of top touching the hair, right top of 5 very close to drapery; there is a break in the die running from hair to knot just above the upper curl; several short scratches from point of bust to rim.

Reverse B—

1806

Obverse—LIBERTY irregular, LIB close, E high; point of curl below space between B and E; highest wave of hair below center of R; junction point of hair and forehead to right of foot of T; date evenly spaced, 1 perfect, top close to hair, 6 high, top touching drapery and leans left.

Reverse—Same as B, 1805.

Found with irregular crack running from second curl and from bottom to top of lowest curl; with swell in die running through date and lowest curl, the crack now runs through lowest curl part way to rim. In all states of the die there is a short crack running from the rim towards the throat.

1807

No. 1. (D-203) Large 7 over 6.

Obverse 1—LIB rather close, balance of letters well spaced; point of curl below center of curve of B; highest wave of hair below center of R; junction point of hair and forehead below center of space between T and Y; 80 much closer than other figures, 1 perfect, close to hair, large 7 cut over 6, nearly touches drapery; suction marks at throat and knot.

Reverse A—Fraction bar long; left stem longer than right and both pointed; all N's defective at right top and left foot; AME touch; point of leaf below left side of upright of D; point of highest leaf below center of space between E and S.
Found with crack from point of leaf below C, through C to rim; crack from rim back of hair.

No. 2. (New) Small 7 over 6.

Obverse 2—LIBERTY evenly spaced, R high, Y low; point of curl below inner curve of B; highest wave of hair below left side of upright of R; junction point of hair and forehead below right side of upright of T; date evenly spaced, 1 blunt on top; very close to hair, small 7 cut over 6 with top touching drapery.

Reverse A—Perfect.

No. 3. (D-204)

Obverse 3—LIBERTY evenly spaced, R slightly high; point of curl below center of curve of B; highest wave of hair below right side of upright of R; junction point of hair and forehead below right foot of T; 07 closer than other figures, 1 blunt on top, close to hair and curl.

Reverse B—Fraction bar long with a scratch from right end running through ribbon and top of A; right stem long, pointed; all N's defective; UN nearly touch and E is high; die has buckled under STA; AME touch; C in CENT low, NT touch; point of



1804 Cent. Perfect dies



1807 over 6 Cent. C. 1-A



1804 Cent. Broken dies



1807 over 6. Small 7. C. 2-A



1805 Cent. C. 1-A



1807 Cent. C. 4-A



1806 Cent



1808 Cent. C. 2-B

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leaf below outer curve of D; point of highest leaf below center of space between E and S.

Found with die so badly swollen that TA are nearly gone, crack from bottom of first S to wreath and another from rim through left side of A, crack through D to wreath.

No. 4. (D-205) "Comet"

Obverse 4—LIB rather close, ERTY evenly and more widely spaced, bottom of Y unfinished; point of curl below inner curve of B; highest wave of hair below upright of R; junction point of hair and forehead below right side of upright of T; 18 more distant than other figures, I blunt on top, closer to hair than to curl; a wide flaw in the die extends from rim to hair touching top of knot, generally it also shows as a light line from mouth to rim, in advanced stages there is another break between neck and rim, and a crack across the neck.

Reverse A—Perfect.

No. 5. (D-206)

Obverse 4—

Reverse C—Fraction large, bar short, 10 more distant than 00; stems short and heavy, left points to bottom of U, right to left base of A; UNITED closely spaced, D slightly low; TAT widely spaced, TE closer; AMERICA very closely spaced, left foot of M overlaps A, ME touch; all A's large; NE in ONE very close; ENT touch; second leaf on left is a mere lump on stem of leaf above; point of leaf below inner curve of D; point of highest leaf to left of center of S.

This variety is scarce.

No. 6. (D-207)

Obverse 5—LIBERTY closely and somewhat unevenly spaced, E low, T high; point of curl below center of curve of B; highest wave of hair below center of R; junction point of hair and forehead below center of space between T and Y; date evenly spaced, top of I close to hair.

Reverse C—On this variety the Reverse is found normal, half upset to the right, upset, and half upset to the left.

Found with a swell in the die along the rim to left of lowest curl.

1808

A complete change in both Obverse and Reverse dies was made in this year and continued through 1814. The head faces to the left and LIBERTY is transferred to a ribbon around the hair. There are seven stars on the left and six on the right.

No. 1 (D-208)

Obverse 1—Front of hair ribbon **curved**; a scratch across T near its top; due to die break on the Reverse the first star is always weak and sometimes so faint that it is called the "Twelve Star Variety"; date widely and almost evenly spaced; angle

in base line of the bust directly over center of first 8, curl over and slightly right of second 8; a small defect below the jaw.

Reverse A—Wreath continuous with stem pointing to the right; point of leaf below right side of upright of D; point of highest leaf well past center of S; point of leaf below right foot of F; berry below space between A and M; T in CENT low. Found with crack from rim through D, wreath and final S to rim; die sinking at TA; crack and die sinking heavier; another crack from D across wreath and irregularly across ONE. In this last stage just a trace of the first star can be seen on fine specimens and die is sinking along the rim.

No. 2. (D-209)

Obverse 2—Front of hair ribbon **straight**; date poorly spaced getting closer from 1 to final 8; angle in base line of bust to left of center of first 8, curl over and right of final 8; the following defects can be seen on sharp specimens; a short scratch on the chin, another diagonal line on neck to left of curl, another diagonal line in the hair below the lower ribbon end.

Reverse B—Point of leaf below center of D; point of highest leaf below right side of S; point of leaf below center of upright of F; berry below center of right foot of A; NT in CENT high.

No. 3 (Not in D)

Obverse 3—Front of hair ribbon **straight**; date almost evenly spaced with 08 closest; angle in base line of bust nearly over left side of 8; curl over 8 and slightly right. The hair on this variety is more strongly worked up above the ribbon, the difference is hard to describe, but it can readily be seen on comparison with No. 2.

Reverse C—Point of leaf past center of upright of D; point of highest leaf slightly past center of S; point of leaf to left of center of upright of F; berry below extreme right foot of A; T in CENT slightly low and leans left.

There is a minor variety of No. 3 which, so far as seen, appears to be constant. The Obverse is very poorly struck with all stars on right connected to the rim; figures of date much distorted; ribbon ends back of the hair run together in a shapeless mass; at the throat is a pit with a deep indentation on the left. This was at first considered a distinct variety but I am now convinced that it is Obverse 3 after it had been badly injured, unfortunately all examples seen to date are considerably worn.

1809

No. 1. (D-210)

As there is but one variety it is unnecessary to give a description, but one error of Doughty should be corrected and that is that it is not "9 over 8" as fine specimens show that the 9 was started too low and then corrected. That it is not an 1808 die is shown by the upper right point of the seventh star which on 1809 points directly to top of hair ribbon, while on all varieties of 1808 it points to the top of the hair.

The Reverse is found with a crack running from bottom of E in STATES through tip of leaf under S to leaf beyond; there is an angle-shaped crack over T in CENT. Later another crack started at rim between T and E, ran through back of E and out almost parallel with first crack to wreath where it turned down to left top of E in CENT. The Obverse generally has a break running from the eleventh star towards point of upper ribbon.

1810

No. 1. (D-211) Overdate.

Obverse 1—Date unevenly spaced, 10 cut over 08, probably, as the die is **not** "the same as No. 210," as stated by Doughty, but is closest to D-209.

Reverse A—Point of leaf below the inner curve of D; point of highest leaf below center of curve of S; point of leaf below center of upright of F; berry below left side of right foot of A.

No. 2. (D-212)

Obverse 2—T in LIBERTY low and leans slightly left; date almost evenly spaced.

Reverse B—Point of leaf below center of curve of D; point of highest leaf below right side of S; point of leaf right of center of upright of F; berry below left side of right foot of A.

No. 3. (D-213)

Obverse 3—On Y there is always a dot on the upright just below the fork; hair is higher than on No. 2 and more strongly engraved; no center dot below the ear; date almost evenly spaced.

Reverse C—Point of leaf below center of curve of D; point of highest leaf well past right side of S; point of leaf below left side of upright of F; berry below left side of right foot of A. This Obverse is found unfinished; R and Y weak; lock of hair over forehead not completed at top; inside of ear not finished.

No. 4. (D-214)

Obverse 4—Almost identical with No. 2; different treatment of hair back of curls over LI as there are two, diagonal curved lines running up to lock on top of hair; 8 lower than on No. 2.

Reverse D—Point of leaf below outer curve of D; point of highest leaf one-third of distance between S and O; point of leaf below center of upright of F; berry below center of A.

No. 5. (Not in D)

Obverse 5—I in LIBERTY double cut at left top, Y low; lock of hair below the ear terminates in a point just below the center dot, on all other varieties it is smooth; date well spaced. There is a faint die crack running from bottom of 10 along outer side of all stars to the eighth and slightly beyond.



1808 Cent. C. 1-A



1811 Cent. C. 2-B



1809 Cent



1812 Cent. C. 1-A



1810 over 9 Cent. C. 1-A



1812 Cent. C. 3-C



1810 Cent. C. 2-B



1814 Cent. C. 2-B



1811 over 10 Cent. C. 1-A



1814 Cent. C. 1-A



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Reverse E—Point of leaf to right of center of curve of D; point of highest leaf below right side of S; point of leaf below left side of upright of F; berry below center of A.

1811

No. 1. (D-215) Overdate.

Obverse 1—18 widely separated, 811 close, both 1's very crude, first low and double cut on top; second, which is heavier, cut over an 0.

Reverse A—Defect under U, another, a line, between E and N of ONE CENT; point of leaf near outer curve of D; point of highest leaf past center of curve of S; point of leaf past center of upright of F; berry below left side of right foot of A.

No. 2. (D-216)

Obverse 2—Date widely spaced, 81 closer than other figures; a scratch in the die extends from fifth star half-way to the nose.

Reverse B—Point of leaf below center of curve of D; point of highest leaf slightly past right side of S; point of leaf below center of upright of F; berry below center of right foot of A.

1812

No. 1. (D-217)

Obverse 1—Date large, the 8 larger than other figures, unevenly spaced, 81 close; IBE recut.

Reverse A—Point of leaf below center of D; point of highest leaf well beyond right side of S; point of leaf past right side of upright of F; berry below right end of right foot of A.

No. 2. (D-218)

Obverse 2—Date large, almost evenly spaced; recutting shows above right foot of T.

Reverse B—Point of leaf below outer curve of D; point of highest leaf below center of space between S and O; point of leaf below right side of upright of F; berry below center of A. .

No. 3. (D-219)

Obverse 3—Date small, well curved and evenly spaced; a light scratch running from the hair just below the center dot below the ear.

Reverse C—Point of leaf slightly left of center of D; point of highest leaf below right side of S; point of leaf below right side of upright of F; berry below space between A and M.

No. 4. (D-220)

Obverse 4—Date small, first 1 high and distant from 8, 81 close; a crack from 2 connects all stars on right and runs to top of hair; another crack starts above this and runs along all stars on left.

Reverse D—This is the same as Rev. A of 1811.

1813

No. 1. (D-221)

Obverse 1—Date closely and evenly spaced, 3 high and distant from star; strand of hair directly back of the eye single at the end.

Reverse A—Point of leaf under center of upright of D; point of highest leaf below right side of S; point of leaf below right side of upright of F; berry below extreme right foot of A.

Found with double profile.

No. 2. (D-222)

Obverse 2—Date evenly spaced, 3 closer to star than on No. 1; strand of hair directly back of the eye double at the end.

Reverse B—Point of leaf below outer curve of D; point of highest leaf nearly midway between S and O; point of leaf below right side of upright of F; berry below left end of right foot of A. Found with faint crack along top of TED, another from bottom of D to bottom of S.

Doughty described "No. 223" as Obv. 221, Rev. 222, but it is **not known**. I have seen one answering the description but it was made by brazing an Obv. 221 to Rev. 222, and at the same time, in order not to waste the remaining pieces, Obv. 222 was brazed to Rev. 221, another "variety."

1814

No. 1. (D-224)

Obverse 1—Date well spaced, 4 small and has a crosslet.

Reverse A—Point of leaf below center of curve of D; point of highest leaf well to right of S; point of leaf below right side of upright of F; berry below center of right foot of A.

No. 2. (D-225)

Obverse 2—The 4 is without a crosslet and is larger.

Reverse B—Point of leaf below center of D; point of highest leaf below right side of S; point of leaf below right foot of F; berry below extreme right foot of A. Found with break at throat which gradually increases until it runs clear around chin to the mouth, this is called "Bearded Variety"; a crack runs through 8, hair, eleventh star and to rim.

1815

No cents of this year are known and any offered have been made by altering other dates.

NUMISMATIC MYTHOLOGY

IV. SICILIAN LEGENDS

By JEAN B. CAMMANN

THE Greek Colonies known as Magna Graecia include settlements in Sicily as well as in Italy, and at an early date (6th century B.C.) the Corinthian city of Syracuse was rising to a position of power and importance which was maintained for three centuries. The massive fortress, Euryalos, still guards the island city from its height on the mainland; and from the stone seats in the curving amphitheatre cut in the slope of a hill, may be seen the great harbor where the Athenian fleet entered proudly to struggle so desperately and tragically. That encounter is commemorated on famous coins of Syracuse, but the regular type from the very beginning is drawn from a legend which rises in the sunlight of the harbor and not in its scenes of war and bloodshed.

The tale begins in the mountains of the Peloponnesus, where a shy young nymph, Arethusa, was ardently wooed by the river god Alpheus. In her endeavor to escape his unwelcome attentions the little nymph hurried down the mountain slopes to the seashore, plunged beneath the waves and, swimming vigorously, only emerged when she reached the safe harbor of Syracuse. The fountain of Arethusa survives to this day, its fresh water springing through the reeds and rushes which grow in the brine. The dolphins, playing in the ocean waves, swam excitedly around Arethusa as her pretty head rose from the water, and this charming picture forms the type on Syracusan coins.

Perhaps Alpheus is the prototype of coin collectors, for we are all possessed with the longing to obtain as many as possible of the silvery Arethusas. The

first portrayals of the nymph (cir. 500 B.C.) are formal and curiously Egyptian in style (No. 1), rather thick lipped, and her hair arrayed in stiff loops caught up by fillets of pearls. The hair-dressing plays an important part in all the designs, and by comparison with the coiffures shown in the vase paintings, is frequently of assistance in establishing the sequence of the pieces. The sakkos, bordered by an embroidery in Greek key pattern (No. 2) is followed by an attractive coil, bound by ribbons into the form of a gigantic snail shell (No. 3). One daring artist even depicted the nymph with her locks streaming upward in wild confusion as she made her perilous dive beneath the sea. These Sicilian coins differ from Athenian, Corinthian and other Greek issues, as instead of presenting the image of an awe-inspiring goddess, they show the likeness of a lovely maiden, and famous artists vied with one another in designing the dies for these "immortal maids of Sicily."

The tetradrachm was the coin in general use, but on at least two occasions a great medallion, the dekadrachm, was struck. The earlier of these is widely known as the Demareteia, named in honor of Demarete, the wife of Gelon. This king defeated the Carthaginians at the battle of Himera, 480 B.C. (the same date as the Graeco-Persian victory at Salamis) and these medals or coins, issued in celebration of the victory, are supposed to bear the portrait of his wife. But Demarete betrays a strong family resemblance to the early pictures of Arethusa, and the same dolphins are whirling around the border of the coin. These dekadrachms are only to be seen in museums, but about sev-

enty years later two artists designed a series of dekadrachms which rank among the great creations of art, and specimens of these may occasionally be added to the treasures of fortunate collectors. Euaenetos drew the head of Arethusa in supreme loveliness and charm, youthful, tranquil, with a serene smile on her lips; the four dolphins floating in graceful curves and forming a natural frame about her face (No. 4). Kimon's ideal is of a different character, and his maiden may be Persephone, the reluctant bride of Aidoneus, captured by that gloomy god when she was gathering narcissus and dreaming in the sun of Sicily's flowering fields. On Kimon's coins the maiden is very pensive, the downward curve of her lips is somewhat sad, and she has a gentle air of dignity befitting the bride of royalty—even in the lower regions (No. 5). Kimon designed another coin which is undoubtedly Arethusa, for the full-facing, smiling nymph is surrounded by dolphins playing in and out through the flowing curls, and her name ΑΡΕΘΟΥΣΑ is written above her forehead.

The accompanying type on all the Syracusan coins, dekadrachms and tetradrachms, is a racing chariot drawn by two or four horses. On the smaller pieces the idea of a quadriga is sometimes ingeniously suggested by multiplying the number of the horses' legs, as the confined surface would be overcrowded by four heads and bodies. But on the dekadrachms the spirited four-in-hand and the excited driver urging them on to victory give a splendid idea of the Sicilians' favorite sport. In the exergue (lower space on field, marked off by exergual line) a suit of armor and the inscription lend support to the theory that these exceptional coins were issued to commemorate the defeat of the Athenian fleet in the harbor of Syracuse, and the destruction of their army at the river Assinarus (413 B.C.). Games and races were held in celebration of such great victories, and the suit of

armor was the usual prize offered for the chariot race (No. 6).

A clever copy of Euaenetos' Arethusa and of his chariot race was reproduced on tetradrachms half a century later, and although they lack the genius touch of that artist yet the coins are most acceptable in illustrating these beautiful designs when the dekadrachms are unobtainable (No. 7). The Carthaginians also tried their skill in copying the Arethusa, but under their hands the delicate features are soon transformed into a strange goddess of the far East, and the pretty earrings and necklace are turned into elaborate dangling ornaments. This is especially so on the coins of electrum (No. 8), the silver pieces are probably earlier and are much more successful as works of art. A standing horse and a date palm replace the chariot on the reverse dies of these Carthaginian coins.

Leaving Syracuse and turning towards the north, the gloomy, lava-en-shrouded city of Katane lies at the very base of Etna, that eternal dominant force and terror of Sicily. When Odysseus landed on the rocky coast, pausing to rest in his long and perilous voyage home from Troy, he found the one-eyed giant, Polyphemus, established in a cave on Etna's slope. The unwilling slave of Cyclops was old Silenus, patron saint of the wine-skin and easily acclimated to Sicilian vineyards. His portrait, bald headed and ivy crowned, bearded and somewhat bestial in its heavy features, was drawn by a great but unknown artist on a unique tetradrachm in the Brussels collection. Katane at that time (470 B.C.) was known as Aetna and the name so appears on this coin. A huge scarab of the kind found in this region is placed beneath the head of the old seilen. On the reverse die is a majestic Zeus, a veritable god of the mountains, holding a fiery thunderbolt in lieu of scepter, and accompanied by his eagle, who is perched on a pine tree. As no duplicate of this coin has yet been



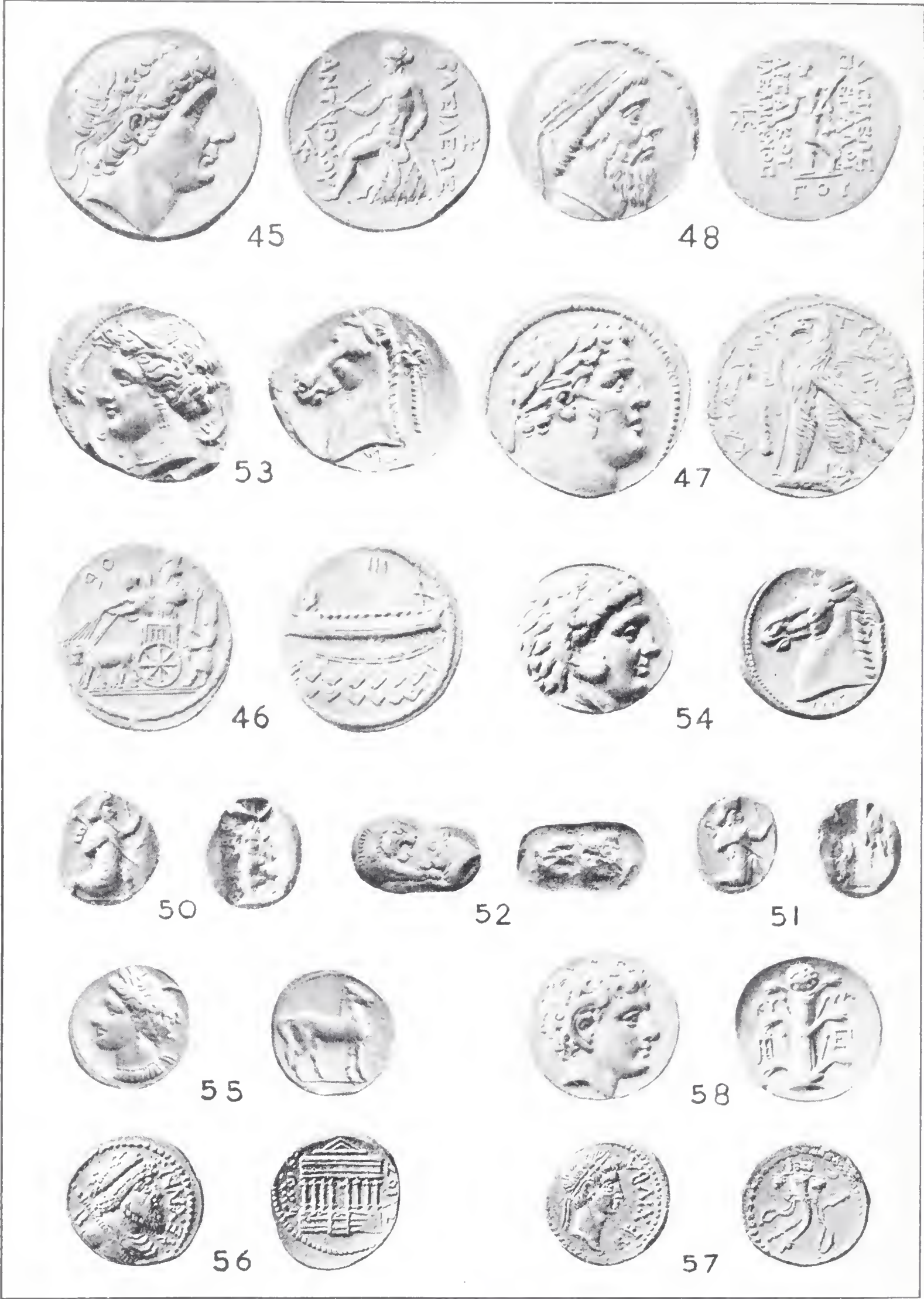
found, it is fortunate for us that a few years later very delightful reproductions or variations of the Silenos type were made at Katane on small silver coins, *litrae*. On some of these the seilen appears to be quite excited and animated (No. 9), perhaps at the welcome sight of Odysseus' bribe of Mendean wine. The reverse of these little pieces represents Zeus' fulmen with a solar disk on either side (No. 10).

Other coins of Katane, especially at the fine period (cir. 450 B.C.) display the beautiful head of Apollo (No. 11) and the reverse type is the familiar racing chariot (No. 12). But the exquisite, rather effeminate profile of the Sun God cannot seem to be exactly appropriate to that City of Dreadful Night

lighted so luridly by flames of the underworld. Old Silenos, his greedy enjoyment of the grape, and the remembrance of his master's disastrous encounter with sly Odysseus, all combine to make his little numismatic portraits the more acceptable souvenirs of Sicilian mythology. A final glance from the seashore shows the mass of jagged rocks hurled far out by the blinded Cyclops in a despairing effort to wreck Odysseus' departing ship. Mythology, or history? They are closely interwoven on this fairy-tale island.

Illustrations

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 J. B. C.
6 American Numismatic Society



TYPES OF GREEK COINS
Plate V.

Obtainable Types of Greek Coins

Arranged by WAYTE RAYMOND

- | | |
|---|---|
| 45 SYRIA. Antiochus I. B.C. 293-281. Tetradrachm. Remarkable portrait head. R Apollo seated on omphalos, holding bow and arrow. | 52 LYDIA. Croesus. B.C. 561-546. Gold stater. Forepart of lion facing forepart of bull. R Two incuse squares. A coin of great historical interest. |
| 46 SIDON (Phoenicia). Strato I. B.C. 370-358 Double shekel. Galley with rowers. R King in chariot with driver. Egyptian attendant follows. | 53 CARTHAGE. B.C. 410-310. Tetradrachm. Head of Persephone. R Horse's head and palm, Punic inscription. |
| 47 TYRE (Phoenicia). B.C. 125 and later. Tetradrachm. Head of Melkart-Herakles. R Eagle on beak of ship. | 54 CARTHAGE. Tetradrachm. Head of young Hercules in lion's skin. R Horse's head and palm. |
| 48 PARTHIA. Mithridates I. B.C. 171-138. Tetradrachm. Bearded head. R Hercules with club. | 55 CARTHAGE. B.C. 340-242. Electrum stater. Persephone head. R Horse. |
| 50 PERSIA. Darius. B.C. 521-486. Gold daric. King as an archer kneeling with bow, quiver and spear. R Irregular incusum. | 56 NUMIDIA. Juba I. B.C. 60-46. Denarius. Bearded bust holding sceptre. R Temple. |
| 51 PERSIA. Silver siglos of the same type as the daric. | 57 MAURETANIA. Juba II. B.C. 25-A.D. 23. Denarius. Young head. R Cornucopia. |
| | 58 CYRENE. B.C. 323-285. Didrachm. Young head with ram's horn. R Silphium plant. |





Half Eagles and Their Die Varieties

Half Eagles and Their Die Varieties

By EDGAR H. ADAMS

There are nine varieties of the 1799 half eagle.

- 1—Obverse—Lower left star far from hair. Lower left star free from bust. Upper left star free from cap. L just free from cap. Stars, eight and five, all free. Reverse—Heraldic eagle. Thirteen stars. Three to left almost in straight line. Star touches top of eagle's beak. First star touches cloud and clouds touch right wing. Long stem, claw touches lower of A. Leaf points to centre of I. Four berries in olive wreath. Clapp.
- 2—Obverse—9 double cut. Large 9. Almost touches bust. Lower left star closer to hair. Upper left star free and farther from cap. L free but close to cap. Stars all free. Reverse—Thirteen stars around eagle's head larger than on 1. Prong of star almost in eagle's mouth. Clouds touch both wings. Third, fourth and fifth stars touch clouds. Claws touch lower foot of A. Leaf points to right of I. left wing free. Foot of A rests on fourth feather and touches third feather of right wing. Five berries on olive branch. Berry almost central between A and C. F well centred above cloud. Clapp.
- 3—Obverse, like 2. Slight die break through B. Reverse—Thirteen small stars above eagle. One star rests on ribbon, star touches eagle's beak inside. Clouds touch both wings. Claw rests on lower prong of A. Left wing free. A rests on fourth feather and touches third feather of right wing. Clapp.
- 4—Obverse—date more even. Upper left star closer to cap. Vertical die crack through 7 of date. Reverse—Larger stars. Six upper stars touch six clouds. Clapp.
- 5—Obverse—Same as 4. Die crack through 7 of date. Reverse—Smaller stars. Stars touch fourth and fifth clouds. Die crack through fifth cloud. Stickney 636.
- 6—Obverse—Similar to 1, but lower left star nearer curl. Reverse—Three stars to left of beak in straight line, three to right in pyramid. Die crack from border through cloud to stars. Clapp.
- 7—Obverse—Similar or same as 4, without die crack. Reverse—Similar to 4, but different die. Three stars to right of eagle slightly out of line. Guttag.
- 8—Obverse—Same as 2. Reverse—Similar arrangement of stars over eagle to 7, but berry directly over left foot of A. Clapp.
- 9—Date further from bust. Reverse—Two stars below eagle's beak close together, similar to 5. Clapp.
There are five varieties of 1800.
- 1—Wide date. I and O free from bust. Lower left star free and far from curl. Lower right star does not touch bust. Upper left star free and far from cap. L almost touches cap. First star almost touches Y, all stars free. Reverse—Star above UNUM (on ribbon) points between N and U but does not touch ribbon. E between clouds. Lower arrow extends distinctly beyond N.
- 2—Obverse—Like 1. Reverse—Like 1, but point of star above UNUM touches ribbon. Die breaks below UNITED and above STA. Larger berries than on 1. Die not cleared around last star to right above eagle's head.
- 3—Obverse—Like 1. Reverse—Like 1, but point of star over UNUM points to right hand top of N. Smaller berries. Star close to back part of eagle's head. Clapp.
- 4—Obverse—Like 1. Reverse—Similar to 3, but berry above right foot of A. The letter O about central above cloud. Guttag.
- 5—Obverse different from any of the others. Point of star touches or almost touches bust. Reverse—Similar to 4, but from different die. Three stars to right of eagle's head slightly out of line. Guttag.

Random Notes From U. S. Mint Reports

BY FRANKLIN PERRY

Beginning in 1854 the director of the mint, J. R. Snowden, advocated establishing a medal department in the mint. From its inception dies had been cut and medals were struck for the government, the states and private parties. No especial arrangements had been made for the care and preservation of the dies. Most of these remained in the mint, but some had been claimed and taken away by those ordering the medals or in a few instances the recipients of the medals had considered the dies as their property. No funds were available for striking or keeping copies of these medals. The director pointed out that if authority was given to strike and place on sale replicas from the original dies, sufficient funds could be obtained for the coin cabinet and to make a presentable showing of medals and coins for those visiting the mint. Also a demand from collectors for specimens of our national medals could be supplied. A most valuable and interesting catalogue of medal dies in the custody of the mint, including dies made but no longer there was embodied in the mint report for 1855.

Mr. Snowden finally got his wish, for in the mint report for 1861 the following notice appears.

NATIONAL MEDALS

"The National, and other American Medals of historic interest, now in progress of preparation at the Mint, will be ready for sale and delivery about the 20th of October. The medals have been prepared with great care and skill, from the original dies in the Mint, and are exact fac-similes of the original medals. The medals are of copper (bronzed), and will be furnished at prices that will enable all who feel an interest in numismatics, to obtain them. The Medal Department of the Mint has assumed the position

and importance in this institution, to which, by every consideration of just national pride, it is fully entitled. Medals in the highest style of art, can be furnished with great facility, and those soon to be issued are highly creditable to the artists and workmen, by whom they have been prepared.

"The Cabinet of the Mint is increasing in interest and value, by the frequent addition of rare and valuable coins and medals. As a numismatic collection, it is deserving the attention and encouragement of the friends of that science."

In the later part of 1859 the government began melting down and re-coining the small thick gold dollars into the larger, thinner pieces made after 1853.

A suggestion was made at this time to make our larger gold coins broader and thinner as the practice was increasing to split these coins and insert base metal therein.

In the reports for 1861 and 1862, mention is made of the severance and closing of the three southern mints, New Orleans, Dahlonega and Charlotte, and that the latter two mints should never have been established, and that they had been a source of useless expenditure. He also states that the dies in the New Orleans mint were defaced or destroyed by loyal employees. (All the dies could not have been destroyed, especially some of the half-dollar dies as the obverse was used on the confederate half-dollar.)

In the mint report for 1862 the agitation to introduce a religious motto on our coins had been received favorably and in anticipation of some action by Congress the mint had been working on various mottoes. A brief, concise motto on account of lack of space was proposed as "God Our Trust." Various patterns dated 1861, 1862, 1863 bear

this motto. The motto changed to "In God We Trust" appeared first on the two-cent pieces of 1864 and the larger gold and silver pieces of 1866.

The new mint at Denver was opened for business in September, 1862, but only for the converting of bullion. It was apparently the intention to strike coins there but this did not take place until 1906. It continued as an assay office for 44 years.

The mint report for 1863 discusses at length the one-cent piece. In 1857 the weight was reduced from 168 to 72 grains and the composition changed from copper to an alloy of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel, the metal content being worth about half a cent. At the time of the change the idea prevailed that something like the equivalent in value should be represented in the coin. Other nations had begun to disprove this notion and had

begun to issue smaller size coins made of bronze with comparatively little intrinsic value. To prove that the people did not demand a cent representing much value, the mint pointed out that illegal cents or tokens (the Civil War tokens) weighing on an average of 51 grains were being freely passed and accepted. In other words the nickel content in our cents was a sheer waste. Not only this but on account of the obstinacy of the nickel in the melting pot, and the hardness of the alloy, fabrication was difficult, and destructive to the dies, a change to a bronze cent was strongly advocated. This change took place in 1864.

The use of the "lately discovered metal aluminum" was suggested for the 3, 5 and 10 cent silver pieces but only after the price of this metal had been much reduced; it then being quoted at \$10.00 a pound.

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Special selection of ten varieties at a reduced price.
All in mint condition.

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1893	Columbian	1.00
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1920	Pilgrim	1.50
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1925	Lexington	1.50
1925	Stone Mt.	1.00
1926	Phila. Sesqui.	1.50
1926	Oregon Trail	1.50
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In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

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FOREIGN SILVER DOLLARS

Mostly with bust of ruler unless otherwise stated.

Abyssinia. Maria Theresa dollar. Uncirculated	1.50	Cambodia. 1860 Norodom. 4 francs. Very fine	2.00
Augsburg. 1744 Thaler. Bust Charles VII. View of city. Proof	5.00	China. Pei Yang Arsenal. 1898 Dollar. Extra fine	1.50
1745 Thaler. Bust Francis I. City goddess std. Proof	5.00	Hsuen Tung. 1910 Dragon dollar. Extra fine	1.50
1760 Thaler. Francis I. Unc.....	3.50	Szechuan. 1912 Military dollar. Fine	2.00
Bavaria. 1826 Thaler. Ludwig I. Reichenback and Fraunhofer. Uncirculated	3.50	1912 British trade dollar. Unc.....	1.50
1855 Double gulden. Maxim II. Uncirculated	1.00	Courland. Peter 1780 Thaler. Uncirculated	5.00
Ludwig II. 1876 5 Marks. Unc.	3.50	Denmark. Christ. V. 1673 4 Marks. Very fine	2.50
Berne. 1679 Thaler. Arms. E. F.	4.00	1675 VIII Marks. King mtd. V. F.	6.00
1796 Thaler. Warrior stg. Unc.	3.50	1848 Species. Two heads. E. F.	2.00
1818 Com. Thaler. Reunion of the Bernese Jura. Ex. fine.....	4.00	1863 2 Rigsdaler. Two heads. Uncirculated	1.50
Brabant. Republic 1790 Ducatone. Lion with pole. Unc.	2.00	Egypt. 1923 Fuad 20 piastres. Uncirculated	2.00
Brunswick. 1595 Rebellen thaler. Wild man and dog. V. F.	5.00	England. James II. 1688 Crown. Very fine	2.50
1597 Truth thaler. Christ stg. Very fine	3.00	France. First Rep. Year 10. 5 francs. Three figures. V. F.	2.00
1641 Wild man thaler. Extra fine	4.00	Napoleon. Year 12. 5 francs. Extra fine	3.00

FOREIGN SILVER DOLLARS (Cont'd)

Napoleon. 1813 5 francs.			
Limoges. Uncirculated	3.50		
Napoleon. 1813 5 francs. Rouen.			
Uncirculated	4.00		
Louis XVIII. 1816 5 francs. E. F.	1.50		
Louis XVIII. 1818 5 francs. E. F.	1.50		
Louis Philippe. 1841 5 francs.			
Extra fine	1.25		
Second Rep. 1848 5 francs. Unc.	1.25		
Louis Napoleon. 1852 5 francs.			
Extra fine	1.00		
Napoleon III. 1861 5 francs.			
Uncirculated	1.00		
Napoleon III. 1869 5 francs.			
Uncirculated	1.00		
French Indo-China. 1896 Dollar.			
Extra fine	1.50		
Florence. 1630 Ferd. II scudo.			
Bust. St. John stg. E. F.	5.00		
1680 Cosmus III scudo. Bust.			
St. John baptizing Christ. Unc.	5.00		
1712 Cosmus III scudo. Bust.			
Castle crowned. Unc.	4.00		
Fribourg. 1813 4 Franken. War-			
rrior stg. Uncirculated	4.00		
Greece. Otto 1833 5 Drachmai.			
Uncirculated	3.50		
Halle. 1746 Francis I Thaler.			
Proof	4.00		
Hamburg. 1876 5 Marks. Arms.			
Uncirculated	5.00		
Helvetic Repub. 1798 40 Batzen.			
Warrior stg. Soleure mint.			
Uncirculated	5.00		
Hohenlohe. Wolfgang Julius 1697			
Thaler. Bust. Duke riding down			
foes. Uncirculated	5.00		
Hohenzollern-Hechingen. Jos. Wil-			
helm. 1783 Thaler. V. F.	5.00		
Holland. Louis Napoleon. 1808			
50 St. Extra fine	2.00		
Lucerne. 1796 40 Batzen. Unc.	5.00		
Mexico. Ferd. VI. 1750 Pillar			
dollar. Very fine	3.50		
1769 Charles III. Pillar dollar. F.	3.00		
1777 Charles III. Dollar. Bust.			
Very fine	1.50		
1797 Charles IV. Dollar. V. F.	1.25		
1805 Charles IV. Dollar. Mint	2.00		
Ferd. VII. 1810 Dollar. V. F.	2.00		
Ferd. VII. 1818 Dollar. V. F.	1.50		
Maximilian 1866 Peso. V. F.	1.50		
Republic. 1877 Dollar. Unc.	1.00		
1913 Villa Peso. Parral. Unc.	2.50		
1914 "Muera Huerta" Peso. Unc.	4.00		
1914 Zapata 2 Pesos. V. F.	2.50		
1915 Zapata 2 Pesos. V. F.	2.50		
1915 Army of North Peso. Unc.	2.00		
1821-1921 Com. 2 Pesos. Unc.	2.00		
Milan. 1811 Napoleon 5 Lire.			
Uncirculated	3.50		
Nassau. Wilhelm. 1836 Thaler.			
Uncirculated	2.00		
Nuremberg. 1741 Charles VI			
thaler. View of city. Unc.	3.50		
1768 Thaler. City view. V. F.	2.00		
Palermo. Ferd. III. 1796 Scudo.			
Uncirculated	3.00		
Ferd. III. 1797 Scudo. Unc.	3.00		
Ferd. III. 1798 Scudo. Unc.	3.00		
Ferd. III. 1800 Scudo. Unc.	3.00		
Panama. 1931 Balboa. Gold			
standard. Unc.	2.00		
Parma. 1832 Marie Louise 5 Lire.			
Uncirculated	3.00		
Poland. John Casimir. 1649			
Thaler. Very fine	4.00		
Prussia. 1875 Wilhelm 5 Marks.			
Uncirculated	2.50		
Ragusa. 1767 Scudo. V. F.	3.00		
Rome. Innocent XI. 1684 Scudo.			
Very fine	3.50		
Pius IX. 1867 5 Lire. Unc.	1.50		
Russia. 1719 Peter I rouble. V. F.	3.50		
1721 Peter I rouble. V. F.	3.50		
Alexander III 1883 Cor. rouble.			
Uncirculated	1.00		
Nicholas II. 1613-1913 rouble.			
Coin. 300 years of Romanoff			
rule. Uncirculated	2.00		
St. Gall. 1777 Thaler. Bear.			
Very fine	2.50		
Saxony. 1629 Two brothers thaler.			
Very fine	1.50		
1872 Golden wedding double			
thaler. Uncirculated	2.00		
Schaumburg-Lippe. 1904 5 Marks.			
Proof	5.00		
Siam. (1860) Elephant double			
tical. Uncirculated	6.00		
Straits Settlements. 1903 Dollar.			
Uncirculated	1.25		
Sweden. Gustav II Adolf. 1631			
Erfurt thaler. Very fine	4.00		
Christina. 1643 Salvatore thaler.			
Extra fine	5.00		
Frederick. 1721 Thaler. Augsburg			
Jubilee. Very fine	6.00		
Frederick. 1739 Rigsdaler. V. F.	5.00		
Gustav III. 1777 Rigsdaler. Unc.	3.00		
Gustav III. 1782 Rigsdaler. Unc.	3.00		
Ticino. 1814 4 Franken. Unc.	4.00		
Wurttemberg. Frederick II. 1803			
Thaler. Proof	5.00		
Frederick. 1810 Thaler. Unc.	3.50		

COUNTERMARKED COINS OF THE WEST INDIES

DOMINICA. 2 Bits. Script D on serrated cut from centre of Spanish dollar.	
Wood 4	\$ 1.50
Same cut from o half dollar. W. 5	2.00
Figure 6 crowned on centre cut of Spanish dollar. W. 8. Rare	6.00
Pistoreen with large round hole. W. 11	5.00
TORTOLA. Half cut of Spanish dollar. Cs. TORTOLA in small letters. W. 12	3.00
Some cs. TIRTILA type of W. 15	3.00
Quarter cut, type of W. 13	2.00
Quarter cut, small letters, type of W. 14	2.00
Eighth cut, type of W. 15	2.50
NEVIS. Cayenne 2 sous cs. NEVIS. W. 24	2.50
ST. KITTS. Blank copper cs. S. K. W. 25	1.50
MONTSERRAT. Cayenne 2 sous cs. M.	1.50
ST. MARTIN. Fifth cut from dollar cs. ST. MARTIN and bunch of arrows. W. 36	10.00
Cayenne 2 sous cs. P SE for Philipsburg and St. Eustotius. W. 40	1.50
GUADELOUPE. Eighth part of the ring of o Spanish dollar cs. RF. Wood 46	4.00
Sou of Louis XV 1721 cs. RF in oval, type of Wood 49. Rare	5.00
Pierced Spanish dollar cs. G crowned. W. 50	7.50
A 1792 6 livre piece of Louis XVI. Pierced and cs. the same. Ex. rare	25.00
The square centre cut from Spanish dollar with radiote G. Wood 52	2.50
Quarter cut of a Spanish dollar cs. crowned G in three corners. W. 54	7.50
Quarter cut of the outside ring of o Spanish dollar cs. twice. W. 55.	10.00
Crowned G cs. on o 1721 quarter ecu of Louis XV. Rare	7.50
Some cs. on a 1783 quarter ecu of Louis XVI	5.00
Same cs. on an eighth ecu of Louis XV	3.00
Some cs. on o 1758 shilling of George II	7.50
Some cs. on a 1758 sixpence of George II	3.50
Same cs. on o 1762 Threepence of Geo. III	2.50
Some cs. on o worn Spanish half real	2.00
ST. VINCENT. Quarter cut from Spanish dollar cs. S V in three corners.	
W. 64. Rare	20.00
ST. LUCIA. The centre cut of Spanish dollar cs. S. LUCIE. W. 72. Rare	12.50
The outside piece with some cs. W. 73	7.50
The outside strip from a half dollar with same cs. Very rare	7.50
TOBAGO. Spanish dollar with octagonal cut from centre. W. 74. Rare	15.00
Cayenne sou cs. TBO. W. 79	1.00
TRINIDAD. Spanish dollar with round crenellated cut from centre. W. 82.	
Pelzer Coll.	25.00
MARTINIQUE. Mexican dollar of 1754 with heart shaped cut from centre.	
W. 89. Rare	30.00
Mexican real of 1734 with similar cut. Rare	7.50
Modrid real of 1730 with very tiny cut. Very rare	7.50
CURACAO. Fifth part of a Spanish dollar cs. a rosace. W. 98	3.00
Fifth part of o Spanish dollar cs. 3 in dentilated circle. W. 100	1.50
Fifth part of o Spanish dollar cs. 3 in linear circle. W. 101	1.50
Sixth part of Spanish dollar with same cs. W. 101	2.00
Quarter part of Dutch gulden cs. a script C. W. 106	1.50
JAMAICA. Mexican dollar of 1753 cs. GR in centre on both sides. W. 107	12.50
Mexican half dollar 1758 with same cs. Very rare	10.00
Lima 2 reoles 1755 with some cs.	3.50
Lima real 1756 with same cs.	3.50
Lima half real 1756 with same cs.	2.50
SAN DOMINGO. Crowned N on worn copper	5.00
British halfpenny of 1806 with same cs.	5.00
SPANISH WEST INDIES. Peru peso of 1833 cs. F. 7. O crowned. W. 113	3.00
Mexican dollar of 1829 cs. Y. II crowned. W. 114	3.00
Chili peso of 1834 with some cs.	2.50
HAVANA. Mexican 2 Reoles of 1858 cs. a key. W. 115a. Rare	7.50

VARIOUS COUNTERMARKED COINS

SIERRA LEONE. Cut quarter of a Spanish dollar cs. WR crowned. W. 131	10.00
BANK OF ENGLAND. Mexican dollar of 1795 cs. small head of George III in oval	2.50
Same countermarked on ecu of Louis XVI 1786. Ex. rare	25.00
Same countermark on a Potosi 4 reales 1781. Rare	3.50
Same countermark on a Madrid 4 reales 1792	3.50
Mexican dollar of 1795 cs. with larger head of George III in octagon	3.50
NEW SOUTH WALES. "Holey Dollar." Mexican dollar of 1788, round cut from centre and cs. NEW SOUTH WALES 1813. R FIVE SHILLINGS. Fine. Rare	35.00

HAITI

SAN DOMINGO. (Under France). 1793 2 sols. Crude type with bust of Louis XVI. Very rare	10.00
1793 Sol. Balance. Zay 84. Unusually good	7.50
1793 Sol. Same type. Rather poor as usual	2.00
1801 Sol. Balance. Zay 85. Unusually good	5.00
1801 Sol. Same type. Rather poor as usual	2.00
(1801) An 8. Decime. Type of French coin but very crude. Zay 86. Very fine. Rare	15.00
1802 Half, 1, 2 Escalins. Liberty stg. Very fine and ex. rare (3)	65.00
EMPIRE. Jacques Dessalins (1804-1806). 50 centimes. Small head. 50 below cs. on worn silver coin. Of the greatest rarity	20.00
Sol. Bust in uniform cs. on worn copper coin of Louis XVI. Ex. rare	20.00
Henry Christopher (1806-1811). 1808 15 sols. Liberty stg. Unusually fine	6.00
Another. Not so fine	4.00
1811 Pattern 5 francs. Bust r. R Arms. Copper, silvered. Unc. Rare	10.00
Alex. Petion. 12 Centimes. An XI. Mint state	1.25
An 12. 12 and 25 centimes. Very fine (2)	1.50
An 13. 25 centimes. Very fine	.75
An 14. 25 centimes. With head. Mint state	2.00
Same. Fine	.50
An 14. 12 centimes. With head. Mint state	2.00
Same. Fine	.50
J. P. Boyer. An 26. 100 Centimes. With head. Fine	.75
An 27. 100 Centimes. Mint state	2.50
An 25. 50 Centimes. Mint state	2.50
An 24. 50 Centimes. Very fine	1.00
An 24. 25 Centimes. Unc.	2.00
An 24, 25, 31. 25 Centimes. Fine. Each	.50
An 24. 12 Centimes. Mint state	2.50
An 15. 6 Centimes. Fine and rare	1.25
Copper. 2 Cent. 1829, 40, 41. Centimes 1831, 40. Rather fine for these coins (5)	2.00
Louis Pierrot. 1846, 1, 2 Centimes. Fine (2)	.75
Same pair. Unc. red	2.00
1846 6¼ Centimes. Mint state. Very rare	5.00
J. B. Riche. 1846 1, 2, 6, Centimes. Fine (3)	1.00
Faustin, Pres. 1849 6 Centimes. Fine	.50
Faustin, Emperor. 1850 2, 6¼ Cent. Fine (2)	1.00
Pattern 10 Cent. 1855 Bust. R Arms. Proof	.75
Geffrard. 1863 Set of 5, 10, 20 Cent. Head l. R Arms. Proofs (3)	3.50
Same set. Very fine (3)	.75
Boisrond-Canal. 1877 Pattern 20 Cent. Mercury head. Proof	2.50
Gen. Hippolyte. Necessity gourde in copper. Arms, etc. cs. B. P. I G. GL. H. Reverse blank. Unc. Very rare	10.00
Silver coinage of 1881. Liberty head. 10, 50 Cent. and 1 Gourde (Dallar). Ex. fine (3)	2.50

FRENCH WEST INDIES

WINDWARD ISLANDS. Louis XV. 1731 12 Sous. With head. Unc.	1.25
1731 6 Sous. Similar. Unc. Rare	3.50
GUADELOUPE. Commercial Club of Pointe-a Pitre. Jeton for 1 Gourde.	
Palm tree, etc. Nickel. Zay pg. 204, 28. Ex. fine. Rare	10.00
Demi-gourde. Similar type in copper and octagonal. Zay 29. Ex. fine	3.50
1903 50 Cent and 1 franc. Indian head. Nickel. Unc. (2)	1.50
Same pair. Proofs (2)	3.50
COLONIES IN GENERAL. Louis XVIII. 1824 essais for 5 and 10 centimes	
struck in silver, double thickness. Proofs (2)	12.50
Same pair in copper. Proofs (2)	.75
Charles X. 1825 Essai 10 Cent in tin, obverse and reverse separate. Unc.	2.00
10 Centimes. 1825, 27, 28, 29. 5 Centimes 1825, 27, 28, 29, 30. All unc.	
Very scarce set of dates (9)	5.00
Louis Philippe. 1839 5, 10 Cent. Gilt proofs (2)	2.50
Same. Copper proofs (2)	1.50
Same. Bronze proofs (2)	2.00
10 Centimes 1839, 43, 44. 5 Centimes 1832, 44 Unc. (5)	2.50
1841 5, 10 Centimes. Copper proofs (2)	3.50

CUBA

Isabella II. 1834 Havana procl. real. Very fine	1.00
1897 Souvenir Dollar. Unc.	1.50
1915 Complete proof set of silver and nickel coins	5.00
PORTO RICO. 1895 Peso. Proof	2.50

DANISH WEST INDIES

1764 XXIII Skillings. Copper. Mint state	2.50
1767 XII Skillings. Very fine	1.25
1765 XXIII Skillings. Fine silver. Ex. fine	3.00
Fred'k VII. With head. 1859, etc. 3, 5, 10, 20 Cent. V. fine (4)	1.00
Christian IX. 1878 10, 20 Cent. Unc. (2)	1.00
1905 10, 20 Cent. Unc. (2)	.75

BRITISH WEST INDIES

BAHAMAS. 1806 Halfpenny. Proof	1.50
BARBADOES. 1788 Penny. Negro head, small plumes. Very fine	1.00
Trial impression of the obverse only. Proof. Very rare	10.00
1788 Penny. Larger plumes. Unc.	2.50
Same. Proof in silver. Very rare	25.00
1792 Penny. Similar. Atkins II. Red proof	3.50
1792 Halfpenny. Same type. A. 12. Proof	3.50
1792 Halfpenny. Trial on thin flan, struck without collar. Proof. Very rare	10.00
BERMUDA. 1793 George III. Penny. Bronze proof	1.25
JAMAICA. Kingston halfpenny. M. Howard. Coach. R Horse. Unc.	
brilliant	3.50
Wm. Smith penny. Unc.	2.50
DOMINICA. Brass 10, 20 Centavos. Rare. Ex. fine (2)	2.00
1877 Pattern 1, 2 Cent. Proofs (2)	1.00
1877 Cent (brass), 2½ cent (nickel). 1887 1¼, 2½ cent (nickel). Unc. (4)	1.00

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